WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1886,

# LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY SEIZES THE SAMOAN ISLANDS

Also Scheming for Acquisition of Island of St. Thomas-Spain Stoutly Refuses to Grant England a Much-Desired

LONDON, Jan, 11,-Intelligence has been received here that Germany has seized the Islands of Samoa, in the Pacific ocean. The king and his chiefs were insulted and finally led. A force of men was landed at Apia from the German warship Albatross, The Samoan flag and ran up the German colors in its stead. The Samoans threatened to make war on the Germans. The American and British consuls protested against the action of the Germans.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—No news of the re-

ported seizure of the Samoau islands by the war-ship Albatross has been received by the German government. Germany adheres to the neutrality agreement with England respecting Samoa.
GERMANY SCHEMING FOR ACQUISITION OF

THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.
HAVANA, Jun. 11.—The mail steamer which arrived here to-day brought the fol-

lowing advices:

Er. Thomas, Jan. 2.—The German war ship Luise, Commander Hangwitz, nas arrived here. It is reported that her mission relates to propositions made to Denmark for the acquisition of this island by Germany.

SPAIN STOUTLY REPUSES TO GRANT ENGLAND

A COALING STATION.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Spanish government has stoutly refused to grant England a coaling station on one of the Caroline islands. The convention between Spain and England does not include that privilege, as was recently stated.

DEPRECIATION OF SILVER. CITT OF MENICO (via Galveston), Jan. 11.

The prices of imported goods are being advanced by the merchants in consequence of the continued depreciation of silver. The prices of American and English common goods have been raised considerably. Reflued petroleum from the United States, which is in general use for purposes of illumination, has advanced nearly 14 per cent. The silver mining interests are likely to be affected in sections where the working of the mines leaves only a narrow margin for a profit. gin for a profit.

STRUGGLE FOR INCLAND'S RIGHTS. STRUGGLE FOR IRILAND'S RIGHTS.

DUBLIS, Jan. II.—The Parnellite conference to day resolved to continue with an unalterable determination their struggle to secure the rights of Ireland. The consideration of the leading questions regarding Irish affairs was postjoned until the arrival of Mr. Parnell.

The loyalists of this city intend holding weekly meetings. Their purpose is to continue the agitation against the granting of home rule to Ireland in the hope that the action of the National League may thus be neutralized.

PRENCH ANARCHISTS ENRAGED. PRENCH ANARCHISTS ENRAGED.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The anarchists of this city are greatly enraged at the non-appearance of a proclamation of amnesty to unarchist offenders, as it was understood that M. Grevy would issue one on his re-election to the presidency. They threaten to hold a disorderly meeting outside the chamber of deputies to-morrow unless amnesty is granted in the meantime.

ENFORCE PAYMENT OF BACK-BENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech at a meeting of the Land Allotment Association to-day, said: "The new parliament, in my opinion, will not last long. The liberals must fulfill the pledges given the laborers to facilitate the acquisition of land by all those desiring to procure it. Previous legislation respecting the matter has failed to meet the wants of the laboring classes, because the measures adopted were not made compulsory. The community must enable laborers to acquire land at a fair price, and prevent land owners from blackmailing the public by enforcing payment of rack-rents."

THE CANADIAN FREMIER WILL VISIT NEW ENFORCE PAYMENT OF RACK-RENTS. THE CANADIAN PREMIER WILL VISIT NEW

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian premier, before his de-parture from Liverpool on the steamer Sat-urday, sent a cable dispatch to Erastus Wiman, of New York, president of the Canadian Club, regretting his inability to accept the hospitality which the club had tendered to him in the shape of a public dinner on his arrival in New York on Monday, the 19th of January. Sir John seemed gratified by the invitation, but said that his engagements were so numerous and pressengagements were so numerous and presscept, especially as it would involve a delay of two days in New York; but that on some future occasion he would be very happy to show his appreciation of the courtesy of his fellow Canadians in New York.

MR. BRADLAUGH ENTITLED TO A SEAT. NR. Inablaton Estricts to A SEAT.
LONDON, Jan. II.—The government does not intend to prevent Charles Bradlaugh from eithing in the house of commons as member from Northampton. Mr. Peel, speaker of the last house, and who will be re-elected, holds that Mr. Bradlaugh is fully entitled to sit.

THE POWERS DEMAND DEMOBILIZATION. LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Telegraph says that the powers demand that Greece, Servis, and Bulgaria demobilize their armies.

ENGLISH-AMERICAN MAIL SERVICE. LONDON, Jan. 11.—The government re-vives the question of improving the mail service between Great Britain and America. PARNELL'S POSITION IS PERILOUS.

London, Jan. II.—A special dispatch to the Telegraph from Dublin says: The ex-citement here amounts almost to a panic, Hope is at the lowest ebb, and there are fears that mischief will run riot within three mouths. Members of the league openly state that the league is in imminent danger. The control of the branches is already lost. Partnell's position is perilous. It is represed Parnell's position is perilous. It is rumored that Callan's suit will not be opposed, in order to avoid awkward revelations. Nolan will seek a re-election.

PRIGHTPUL DISASTERS AT COLON. HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Advices from Colon say that twenty-one vessels were wrecked, and sixty-live lives lost during the recent storm there.

A Type-Setting Tournament. Chicago, Jan. 11.—A type-setting tourna-ment began at a museum here to-day, which is to continue for one week. The contestants are Joseph McCann, of the New York Hereld, are Joseph McCann, of the New York Harveld, the present champion; W. C. Barnes, of the New York Harveld, the present champion; W. C. Barnes, of the New York Hardel, and Joseph M. Hudson, W. J. Creevy, Lee Monhielmer, "Kid" Defarrant, and Thomas S. Levy, of Chicago. The first is divided into two equads, and will set one bear and a half cach afternoon and evening for a week, making three hours such day. At 265 tils afternoon "time" was called, and Harnes, Hudson, and Creevy lifed the first type. McCann stood looking at his case, and with the Hardel and the half a misuic had passed a by-stander said: "Its time, McCann," when the champion went for the pieces of metal like an electric shock. He was a little nervous on the first two lines but steadled down almost immediately, and his hands worked with the systemical regularity of a pendulum, the cupited his first stick in it minutes, Barnes followed in 16, Hudson in 17, and Creevy in 18. A little nervousness was displayed by Hudson, but it was not material and pussed away. Creevy was plantly raticle, and furnished his type at his stick as well as his rule in littling it over the due. The first half hour showed McCann with its lines up or 250 cms, Barnes 56, Rudson 30, and Creevy 25. A large crowd of rewspaper men and printers witnessed the last of the match. The interest manifested has very diep.

Ohio Democrats in Caucus.

VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.

Discussion in the Legislature-Delin quent Lands-The Treasury-Public Schools-The Coupon Cases- Cluverins Case.

in the house to-day was the appointment of a special joint committee to consider the debt. There are no two members who are agreed as to what can and should be done, but one and all confess that the subject is all important to the people, who are now in a had financia

Money is getting scarce, and taxes are com

Money is getting scarce, and taxes are coning in slowly.

RILLS INTRODUCED.

In the house the following bills were introduced and referred:

To prevent the sale of tax receivable coupons of the state by coupon brokers when detached from the bonds; to increase the salary of the judge of Appenation; to repeal the game laws of Henry county; to pay N. W. Howe, of Richmond, \$400 for selling certain state property.

The house passed three unimportant bills and adjourned,

THE COUPON CASES.

The general assembly is walting with much

THE COUPON CASES.

The general assembly is waiting with much anxiety for the decision of the Suprome Court in the coupon cases, as on that will be based much of the legislation thought to be needed. There were only three of the Republican sensors in their seats to-day.

THE CLUVENIUS CASE.

The court of appeals to-day set the Chiverius case for a hearing on a motion for a new triat to the Sth of March.

SMALL ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

A communication from the Hon, R. R. Farr.

A communication from the Hou, R. R. Farr, superintendent of public instruction, to the house of delegates shows that only 29 percent, of the school population of Virginia actually attend school. This small percentage, he thinks, is partly owing to the want of books, and urges the legislature to supply them. DELINQUEST LANDS-PROPLE IN DOUBT.

It is thought that in many counties the sale of delinquent lands will involve the whole people in doubt as to land titles. In Hallfax county over a thousand varieties of land are advertised for sale as delinquent. R. J. T. White, of Loudous, and J. D. Eggleston, of Prince Edward, have been elected county school commissioners.

RADUAL CHANGE IN THE TERASURY.

The report of the committee which examined the irenaurer's office shows that the office was in good order as to its conduct, declares that it was possible for one of the treasurer's elerks to have appropriated millions of dollars of the state's securities without fear of detection for a twelve-month, Radical change in this is advised, and heads of departments are to be held responsible.

TO SUPPLES TRAMPS.

A bill has been introduced in the senate to suppress timaps, by putting them to work on public works with ball and chain, to be fed on bread and water, and if there is no work for them, then they are to be kept in jail at least three months in solitary confinement. This law will turn tramps in another direction.

The following bills were passed: To increase the salery of the clerk of the Rehmond dirent court to \$400, to give T. A. Graves, of Madison, power to collect taxes by levy; to allow Frederickshurg to build a poorhouse outside of the city limits.

crickshurg to build a poorhouse outside of the city limits.

The proposition to repeal the law imposing a penalty of 5 per cent, on those who do not pay taxes before the 1st of December caused a long discussion. The finance committee reported adversely to the bill, but the bill was recommitted to the same committee.

The scente passed a bill giving Lee Camp Confederate Veterans \$125 for each disabled soldier provided for annually, provided the sum shall not exceed \$10,000.

Senators Rhea. Berry, and McCormie were appointed a special committee on the state debt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Albert Lybrook, architect, and John T. Rogers, two old and prominent citizens, died C. L. Moore has been seen to be a seen

Rogers, two old and prominent citizens, died to day.

C. L. Moore has been appointed secretary to the beard of sinking fund commissioners, and F. T. Anderson has been made clerk of the oysternavy.

A special from Danville says: J. J. Powell, grocer, and F. Ives, of that place, dry goods, have assigned. Liablities \$20,000 and \$5,000, respectively.

Malls and passenger trains in all directions are much delayed.

The new Mozart Hall was dedicated by the Mozart Association by a solendid musicale. The hall is a fine building and was densely packed, representatives from Washington, liatimore, and all Virginia cities being present. Herzog & Co., of Washington, will take charge of the hall to-morrow.

Inauguration of Gov. Foraker - Demon-

strations at Columbus. COLUNDS, OHIO, Jan. 11.—The ceremonies incident to the inauguration of Gov. Elect For-aker took place to-day. The severe weather of yesterday and last night diminished the lookedaker took place to-day. The severe weather of yesterday and last night diminished the looked for sitendance of military and political organizations. The special train bearing the governor's party from Cincinnati was over an hour late, which delayed the whole programme. There were about 2,009 military and members of clubs who participated in the procession, and they made a brilliant display. The governor's party were met at the depot and executed to the state house, where the financiarial exercises proper occurred in the rotunda of the capitol. Gov. Headly, in delivering the commission to his successor, gave expression to his own personal good will, and congrutulated Gov. Foraker.

In his inaugural address to the legislature, Gov. Foraker discoursed upon the importance of the balloit pointed out the objections to the registry law: called attention to the Fands committed either by the judges and cierks of the elections, or with their counivance; also called attention to the problem of manucipal government the labor question; civil rights; the liquor question; the canals, and the state beard of health.

The young governor of Ohio is certainly receiving his share of attention from the Grand Army and the Loyal Legion, from sellege trustees and professors, from Hibernian, Teutenic, and St. Andrew associations, from Masonic gatherings, from the workingmen's ciuts, and suring the late campaign in Virginia and New York from the African Methodist. Church to the Southern Methodist Church. Judge Voraker has been selected this delegate. Foraker is a Methodist communicant.

has been selected this delegate. Foraker is a Methodis communicant.

What is the secret of Foraker's remarkable bold upon the people, that they are dubbing him the Lincoin of Ohio."

The cultured people address him as "Judge Foraker," the people say "Ben;" the cultured people will say "How are you, Gov. Foraker "the people will say "How are you, Gov. Foraker "the people will say "How are you, Gov. The head of the people will say "How are you, Gov. The hast of office does not after Foraker. This is but a part. Everybody trusts Foraker. Not a word against his integrity was uttered in his two campaigns. He possesses an opinion and a will. He has honor, and will not ite.

### THE GREAT CHESS MATCH For the Championship of the World-Large Attendance-Favorable to Herr

Steinitz. Nkw Your, Jan. 11.—The chess match for the championship of the world began to-day at No-80 Fifth avenue. The match is played under

championship of the world began to-day at No50 Fifth avenue. The march is played under
the suspices of the Manhattan Chess, Cito and
the contestants were introduced by President
Green. Charles F. Buck, of New Orleans, is
referre and holder of the \$1,509 stakes, and
Thomas Freyere acted as unpite for Horr Wilholm Steinitz, while Adolph Mohle acted for
Br. J. H. Zuckertort. The attendance was unexpectedly large and the moves, which were
duplicated on a gigantic board by Capt. MeKensir, were watched with much interest.
A special code of rules to govern the vontest
has been drawn up and signed by Mesers.
Zuckertort and Steinitz. It provides that the
world, for a stake of \$1,0 a side, and will be
world, for a stake of \$1,0 a side, and will be
worl by eliker player winning ten games, deaw
gemes not counted. The contest isto be divided into four games to be played in New
York—all to be won by one player; three
games to be played in New Orleans. Thirty
moves must be made during the first two house
of each game, and fifteen moves an hear thereafter. Three games a week are to be played
with an interval of one day between
are in excellent condition, and at 2 o clock in
the day tossed the move and sendirare in excellent condition, and at 2 o clock in
the day tossed the move the property of
the played with payer and opened
torth. This is known as the almost gament,
The hours for play havine been fixed at from
12 to 5 in the afertions and 5 o 12 at night,
and, as 5 of clock had arrived wone Dr. Euckertort had made his thirty-first move, play was
anspended for support, the situation at the
moment being decidedly favoratio to Herry
Steinitz.

The hours for play favire been fixed at from
12 to 5 in the afertions and 5 o 12 at night,
and, as 5 of clock had arrived wone Dr. Euckertort had made his thirty-first move, play was
anspended for support, the situation at the
moment being decided by favoratio to Herr
Steinitz.

Stellatz.

The game was finally won by Herr Stellatz in forty seven moves.

# THE FREE TRADE PARTY.

APPEALING SQUARELY AND HONESTLY TO THE WEST AND SOUTH.

United States Treasurership Declined-Exciting Political Row - Large Crop of

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 2 A. M .- Of "the ree trade party" the Tribune to-day will say editorially:

It is not altogether news that there have been threats to drive Mr. Randall out of the Democratic party, or that the change of rules was intended to deprive him of power to resist the free trade policy, which the men of the Mississippi valley favor, or that Mr Carlisle's friends look forward to his monituation for the presidency in 1888 and hope to gain the electoral votes of Illinois. Wisconsia, Minnesota, and lowa, to compensate for the expected loss of New York. New Jersey, and Connecticity. Democrats of the Mississippi valley of the south have not been secretive about their purposes, after the fight against Mr. Randall coded in the election of Speaker Carlisle. The outbinst of enthusiasm in which a western editor infulged who telegraphed, "The Southern Confederacy in the Saddie Again," was more candid than indicious. Undoubt dy it is also true that Mr. Bland, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Morriron are rasped and wrathful when they are treated by eastern Democrats with contempt or with patronizing pity as eranks or ignorant fellows. They conceive that they know something about the silver question, and something about the inprovement of rivers, and something about the investment of rivers, and something about the wast and south. If they are minded to throw overboard the New York of the Democratic party, and to see if they cannot do better by appealing squarely and honesity to the west and south. If they are minded to throw overboard the New York of the Democratic party, and to see if they cannot do better by appealing squarely and honesity to the west and south. If they are minded to throw overboard the New York of the Democratic party, and to see if they cannot do better by appealing squarely may be such a division of parties. They had the courage to invite it when they diargarded the threats of free traders in their nomination in 1881, just as the western and southern Democrats did not have courage, when it came to the point, to meet the issue in their convention in the same houe as in their convention of the emineso

INVESTIGATING OLD CUSTOMS CASES.
There is a possibility that Deputy Collector Berry will be compelled to ask to be relieved from the commission appointed by Secretary Manning to aid Collector Hedden in reducing the custom house force and bettering its general administration. Deputy Collector Berry, as chief of the law division, has had turned over to him 250 custom cases which have been so long on the books of the United States attorney that Mr. Borsheimer was unable to collect the threads of evidence upon which the government depends. Mr. Berry has been called upon to prepare the cases, and it is doubtful whether he can find time for that duty and proper attention to the work of duty and proper attention to the work of the commission as well.

A COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

Collector Heddon to-day appointed Arthur Perry a member of the commission to report upon the methods of business in the custom house.

It is reported to-day that the office of as-sistant United States treasurer in this city, which was decimed by John Rigelow, was uncollically offered to William Stein-way, who also declined, thus preventing any formal offer.

PROTECTING COAST FISHERIES. Congressman Hires, of New Jersey, who ran on from Washington last aight for a few days, said to-day respecting his bill to protect the fisheries along the coast; "Such is law as I have proposed should be passed by the present Congress. The menhaden fisheries along the Jersey coast have been carried on to such an extent that our coast fisheries have been nearly rulned. Not many years ago fish of all kinds were plentiful on the Jersey see coast. The menhaden fisheries were the plentiful on the Jersey see coast. The menhaden fisheries with their drays, nets, and spines.

came along and the resuit is that to-day the fish used at the various resorts have to be brought by rail from different sections. There are not even fish enough along our coast to freite anglers to pay us a visit, as we used to do before the menhaden follows hid slege to our fishing interests. If these raids are not stopped all our fisheries will be ruined and many people will be compelled to suffer in consequence."

McCosh's Letter. The fifteenth annual dinner of the Princeto

THE BLIZZARD'S BACK BROKEN.

Five Degrees from Zero, the Lowest Reached-A Steady Rise Predicted. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the ther-mometer reached its lowest point of the winter, and at that hour it was only 5° above zero. People out on the streets experienced the force of the blizzard. The ground was hard and the snow lay in huge drifts. The air all day was crisp and bracing, and at 7 o'clock day was crisp and beneing, and at 7 o'clock last hight it was 11° above zero. The read-leading to the city from the counties surrounding are piled high with snow drifts, and travel on some of them is impossible. The river is covered with a sheet of ice, and the only boats running were those of the Washington and Alexandria ferry. Thick ice gorges are forming in the river, and it is doubtful if travel will be convended for some of the control of the county of t

Lieft. Power, the indications oncer on day at the signal office, was seen by a REPUBLEAN reporter at 10 o'clock this morning and asked when it would thaw out.

"Well," said the wise man, "the temperature will remain stationary until this afternoon, when it will grow warmer. It has been moderating throughout the west, and the bilizzard is about over."

moon, when it will grow warmer. It has been moderating throughout the west, and the bilzard is about over."

THE NORTHWEST.

CHEALO, Jan. II.—The temperature has remained below zero and the night started in clear and cold with a prespect of low temperature again to-night. The trains are beginning to arrive a little more promptly, particularly from the west, but only two of the roads have been able yet to clear their temaha times. A gentleman who arrived from the southern part of the state this morning said the storm in southern lilinois began about 9 or 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and although the snow has ceased failing since yesterday morning, the wenther gave no signs of moderating. Trains on all the roads are many hours behind time. The illinois Central is about the only line which has kept up its passenger service, it has managed to do this by making up extra trains at different points along the road and sending them out ahead of the regular once.

The cast bound undu from St. Louis to Cincinnati on the Ohio and Mississippi road was caught in a drift west of Centralia early Friday morning. The drift was two miles long and several seet high. The train was not rescued until Saturday afternoon. The passenger suffered a good deal, but the road managed to get coffee and some provisions to them. Two men were frozen while digging at the drift, and were brought into Odin Saturday evening. The Shawneetown and Beardically abandoned. A morth-bound frielph train was caught near Louisville Friday night. The brakenen walked two miles in the teeth of the gale to a telegraph office, where they met in south-bound passenger train. This train ried to get to the freight, intending to push it beak to Flora, but became stalled before it reached the freight. The cars were the finishes humer affairs and the coal run out. I was one of the fifteen or twenty passengers. We passed the night in the drifts, and nearly sell die, and the holes of road in a while driving cattle from a field. An unknown man was found dead on the track ne

work only then frideworks the quastre. The property have held the introduction of which the property have held the property hav

## STEAMSHIP DISASTER. An Ocean Steamer Founders Off Fire

An Ocean Steamer Founders Off Fire Island.

HENTER'S POINT, L. I., Jan. 11.—The following telegram has just been received here:

One heat with ten men from the sleamer Hylton Castle, of North Shtelds, England, from New York for Rouen, foundered fifteen miles each by southeast of Fire Island light. First mate saved.

We, H. Milliam, Keeper Point of Woods, The operator at Fire Island lighthouse telegraphs. "I was watching for an incoming stearner, when I discovered a small white locat about five miles east of here. The boat contained seven men. I watched it and saw the life saving forew's beat contained eleven mon. I watched ond saw both beats reach, the shoretin safety, and both crews landed safety. This was should to clock in the afternoon. I watched the meyer may boat at all ashore from the observatory, and only watched the meyerments of the two boats with the aid of the glass. Both tests haded five notice one of home. I know that both boats did not belong to the life raving station, as I know all their boats and am sure the while boat was a strange one. I am five miles from Capt. Miley's station and have no means of communicating with either for other the other crew. The other station is a mile in

THE PRINCETON ALUMNI.

Classes Represented at the Annual Binner From 1830 to 1879-President

The fifteenth annual dinner of the Princeton Alumni was held at Welcker's last evening. Dr. Harvey Lindsly presiding, who was at years of age yesterlay. Senator Colquitt occupied the place at the left and Judge Hagner at the left of the presiding officer. There were twenty-five of the association present, including Representatives J. B. Everhart, Pennaylvania, John A. Swope, Maryland, and Robert S. Green, New Jersey. After the removal of the cloth Senator Colquitt was called to the chair temporarily, and Robert S. Javanis, and the submitted the following resolution, which was responded to felfettously by Dr. Lindsly; "Essolved, That we, the alumni of the College of New Jersey of the District of Columbia and the southern states, in fifteenth annual remisen on this lith day of Javanry, 1886, being the S3d anniversary of the birth of our honorest president, Dr. Harvey Lindsly, hereby temier his our heartlest congratulations on the ecasion; that, as an alumnus of Princeton for sixty-tive years, and our president for tweive, he has, by his kindiness and geniality in all relations, his exalted character and honorable element and most reverent affection; and that, in realization of the value of his examine as of

many happy recurreness of the day.

The secretary then read the following lotter from Dr. McCosh:

Peliferron College, Jan. 7.—My Dean Dr. Lissesty: I have emjoyed very muon my meetings with the Princeton ainmin at Washington, and I regret that I cannot be with you this year. But at present I have three separate classes in philosorshy, and cannot leave Princeton.

I regard our plan of study as a very comprehensive one: I have certainly bestowed a great dead of thought upon it. We admit into our curriculum all branches of true learning, ancient and modern. But these have now become so numerous that we cannot require all of them to be taken by every student. In these circumstances we divide them into two classes—those bioding on all, andthose in which there is a choice left to the student; in which there is a choice left to the student; in which there is a choice left to the student; in which there is a choice left to the student; in which there is a choice left to the student; in which there is a choice left to the student; in which there is a choice left to the student; in which there is a choice left to the student; in which there is a choice left to the student; in which there is a choice left to the student; in which there is a choice left to the student; in which there is a choice left to the student; in which there is a choice left to the student; in which there is a choice left to the student; in which there is cultivated in the same studies, and the new departure of Harvard, in which many every branch is made elective. We think that every one who seeks the bacholor's degree should know certain branches, such as classics, mathematics, mental and moral selence, German, French, social scheme, chemistry, physics, and astronomy; while a choice might be allowed among others of our studies, now amounting to nearly twenty, certain fundamental branches are required of all certy year, but in the juntor and senior year, it is the store, or his destination in life.

We have speak a larged our studies into three do i

A meeting of the executive committee of the National Indian Defense Association was held jesterday evening at their rooms, 921 F street.

## SENATE SET SPEECHES.

THREE ORATIONS ON TOTALLY DISSIMI-LAR SUBJECTS.

Mr. Manderson Discusses Army Reform -Mr. Blair on the Proposed Lincoln and Grant Monuments-Mr. Pugh Ventilates His Silver Views and Defends the President.

The Senate listened to three set speecher esterday on totally dissimilar subjects, had an important report in favor of the ad-mission of Daketa submitted for its future onsideration, added a few bills to its calen lar, and then went into executive session. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which, at his request, was laid over for a day. It relates to the trustees provided for by the Utab bill passed last week. The resolution sets forth, among other things, that, in the opinion of the Senate, it is not within the power of Congress to appoint officers of the

power of Congress to appoint officers of the United States to participate with the officers of any clurred or religious sect in the management of the affairs of such church or sect, and that it is a violation of the constitution for the President to appoint any such officer under any law.

The resolution is in the line of the senator's remarks in opposition to the Utah bill, and will afford the Senate a great opportunity to thrush old straw over again.

Mr. Manderson, after Mr. Morgan's reaclution had been disposed of, called up his bill to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the army. The bill provides that each infantry regiment shall consist of twelve companies, one colonel, one lieutensint colonel, three majors, one adjutant, one quartermister, one quartermister's sergeant, and one chief musician. All appointments to the original vacancies above the grade of second fleutenant created by the act shall be filled by sentority in the infantry arm of the service.

Mr. Manderson addressed the Senate on

arm of the service.

Mr. Manderson addressed the Senate on Mr. Manderson addressed the Senate on the bill. Our army, he said, had never brought the blush of shame to the cheeks of the American people. To the disgrace of Congress, however, no warlike emergency that had ever arisen had found us prepared. An illustration of this was found in the fact that the capital had been captured by a British force no greater than 3,500 men. Fifteen thousand more Union men on the field of the first Manassas would have closed the civil war, and the maintenance of those men from the time of the Mexican war to that of the rebellion would not have equaled one-

and other executive officers.

Every branch of our army, he said, had made more progress in military organization and methods than the infantry. Not a single European power now retained the single battalion system for infantry regiments; all having abandoned it years ago as not adapted to a state of war, and therefore not fit to be maintained in time of peace. Every civilized army had advanced beyond us, and was ready to meet improved arms with improved organization. Our present plan had no expansive power, and, therefore, had to be reorganized in time of war, thus violating an important maxim of military science—that the peace organization should be such as to admit of proper expansion in time of war. Mr. Manderson read extensively from military authorities, European and American, to Sustain his views. One of the merits of his bill, he thought, was that it would involve a considerable number of promedions, provided Congress should decide to fully officer the reconstructed organization. He maintained that promotion was necessary to establish and maintain a proper esprit de corps, and insisted that no successful business man would thick of keeping an efficient employe in the same grade or position for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Blair addiressed the Senate on the bill heretofore introduced by him to provide for the erection of a monument at Washington to Abraham Lincoln and mother to Gen. Grant. Litucoln and Grant, he said, were associated in the minds of the people with Washington, as saviors of the country! and appropriate monuments should be erected to their memory in the capital city of the nation. Individual effort would never undertake to erect monuments becoming the greatness of the men and

ould never undertake to erect monuments

capital city of the nation. Individual effort would never undertake to erect monuments becoming the greatness of the men and principles to be commemorated in these instances, and the government should therefore undertake the task, as it has completed the monument to 'Washington.

Mr. Pugh called up Mr. Beck's silver resolution, and addressed the Senate on it. He had much confidence in the practical sense, sound judgment, and integrity of President Cleveland, and his devotion to consiliutional principles. But many Democrats would differ with the President on the money question and on details affecting the tariff. These questions were so far-reaching and complicated in their operation as not to be capable of a final solution satisfactory to all honest inquiries. He (Mr. Pugh) had given the President's message much consideration, but was constrained to differ with him with regard to money.

Mr. Pugh quoted figures from the New York clearing house to show that only about 13 per cent. of the clearing house transactions were represented by cash, the remainder being made up principally of checks. Congress was confronted, he said, with an official announcement that our business relations had reached a crisis in which we must suspend coining silver till we could secure an international ratio between gold and silver. The real point tuvolved, Mr.

pend coining silver till we could secure an international ratio between gold and silver. The reat point tuvolved, Mr. Pugh believed to be, not the suspension but the total stoppage of silver coinage, and if silver coinage and if silver coinage were suspended now it would be a blow that would directly and specific lead to the consummation of an organized conspiracy of capitalists to secure absolute control of all our currency and the regulation of its volume and consequent purchasing power. Mr. Pugh believed he spoke for the southern people when he said that three fourths of them would fo-day, if opportunity were given, vote against the that three-fourths of them would to-day, if opportunity were given, vote against the proposition to suspend silver coinage. The petitions that came to Congress favoring suspension were all on printed blanks and signed mainly by bankers.

Mr. Pugh criticised the arguments of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the President. He inquired whether we were to take the mere dictum of the President on this matter, and insisted that the executive officers were under obligation to enforce the

this matter, and insisted that the executive officers were under obligation to enforce the laws of Congress. Why had those laws been hourly violated? Had Congress abdicated its powers to the executive department of the government? The national banks, who were fiscal agents of the government, should not, Mr. Pugh thought, have been allowed to become members of a clearing house that discredited the silver certificates of the government. The national banks had evaded the law of Congress by agreeing that they would not offer silver certificates to the clearing house, and, therefore, nome had been actually refused by the clearing house. A New York newspaper, he said, had squarely defended the existent of the constant of the constant of the property of the prope

consistence of Patents Mangemers has the control of a monometable gold standard downless and the industries and control of a monometable gold standard downless and the industries are superstant and control of a monometable gold standard downless in the participants are allowed the specific of a monometable gold standard downless in the college in the specific of the participants are allowed to go as your please and in massurance, provided that noting improper is introduced in the shaper.

The Telephone Decision.

The Telephone Decision.

Commissioner of Patents Montgomers has returned from Montgomers and the world. He quited from an emitted the gold standard country is the world had advanced in prosperty in the made public within a few days.

n degree at all to be compared with that of the double-standard United States. Willout concluding his remarks, Mr. Pugh gave way to a motion to go into ex-

Fugh gave way to a motion to go into ex-centive session.

Mr. Vance gave notice that at the close of morning business to morrow he would ask the Senist to continue the consideration of Mr. Coke gave notice that on Wednesday next he would ask permission of the senate to submit some remarks on the same sub-ject.

ject.
The judicial salary bill having been then placed pro forms before the Senate, Mr. Filmunds's motion was just and agreed to, so the Senate, at 3:45 p.m., went into executive session. centive session.

At 5:20 the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Yesterday's session was dull and uninter-esting in the extreme, but it can hardly be said no substantial progress in business was made, since 650 bills were added to the huge maile, since 650 bills were added to the huge last already awaiting the action of committees. Nearly 45000 bills have so far been introduced, which rather beats the record. The call of the roll of attack for the introduction of bills consumed nearly all the session. A resolution from the committee on printing was reported, providing for printing 25,000 copies of the President's message, and on the call of the committees for reports the judiciary committee sported two or three private bills. The House adjourned at 3:55.

## THE RAILROAD MUST GO.

South Washington Once More Raises Its Voice Against the Tracks.

A meeting of citizens of South Washington was held at the Jefferson school building last moral, social, and educational interests or the citizens of Washington. He alluded forcibly to a statement mails to him recently by a West End resident that allusials were educators, in that they enhanced the value of property and promoted property. He asked that if such be the truth what would the rich residents of the West End say to steam railroads ranning past the doors of the schools where their califron attended. His investigation of railroads in cities had proven that only depredation followed the flocs. Washington was being looked upon as the favored spot for residence, but it would not be so as long as realroads were allowed to run through the heart of the rity. After his address Dr. Culver moved that a committee of five be appended to dran suitable resolutions incorporating the sense of the meeting. The chair spointed by Culver and Mesera, larker, Vermillen, Meador, and Baum. Mr. E. B. Wright was invited to express his view, while the committee was out, and he made a few remarks. The committee reported as follows.

\*\*Finderical Committee of the reported as follows.

\*\*Finderical Committee reported as follows.

\*\*Finderical Committee reported as follows.

reacts within the city and the location of the union depet.

That we recommend to the President of the United States the Importance of a special inestage to Congress on the subject of the removal of these stonn rallroads, saking

President of the United States the importance of a special message to Congress on the subject of the removal of these storm railroads saling his concurrence in the plans suggested in the Vance-Harris bill.

Mr. Wright, We would like to have the Vance-Harris billread.

The secretary read the bill, and Dr. Affen, hoped that some expression of opinion would be given before the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Wright, It is now that the bill has been presented in place of the old one 216 was face to say that there was not five men present at the meeting who lived on the line of the niliread. He did not see one, You have changed your route since the last bill.

Dr. Chiver, It is not changed.

Mr. Wright, I say it is. I can prove it. Produce your fold bill.

Dr. Chiver, It is not changed.

Mr. Wright, I say it is. I can prove it. Produce your old bill.

Dr. Chiver it warmty, I don't want to be misrepresented. I rise to a point of order. What is the call for this meeting.

At this jubcture great excitement prevailed.

Mr. Wright held the door, refusing to give way, intripped Mr. Gray, and sala. "Jet us vote on the resolutions. The change of reute is not what bothers us. It is the desire to get the tracks of our avenues."

Mr. Faum said. "It was to do something in reference to the removatiof the tracks from in front of the school building that I signed the paper giving the use of this hall, lie thought that discussion was one of order."

Mr. Wright on what grounds:

The chair then put the squestion, and it was contried. I have a right to ask. Let the secretary read the call.

A voice, Oh, Wright, sof down;

The chair then put the squestion, and it was contried is madelately following it came a motion to adopting which was shot and and and another of order is and of order was self-taken and that was led days and the public that was led days and the public that was led days and the public that was led days and

tion to adjourn, which was put end carried.

The whole transaction was done with such rapidity that Mr. Wright was left daxed and standing on the door.

### THE NEWSBOYS' AID SOCIETY, What the Mass Meeting at Willard Hall To-Night is For.

The mass meeting to be held at Willard Hall this evening is to consider the best means of rescuing and saving the abandoned children of the city, especially those who earn their living in the streets; of transforming them from jail birds, possible and actual, into decent members

in the streets; of transforming them from Jali birds, possible and actual, into decent members of the community, and to discuss ways and measures for providing them with some degree, at least, of comfort and shelter.

The increase in the number of youthful crimitials has been for several years a source of grave anxiety, and the judges have spoken from the beach of it, philanthropists have deplored and deprecated it, and now the time has come for action.

In the Newsboys' Society the members are registered, badges are already provided, and the District commissioners and police have promised their ald and hearty goodwill. But excelled hists do not shelter the nomeless gamins, nor do badges feed hungry stomachs, or clothe shivering bodies, and the erging need is for a leeding house, where low prices, about dant food, clearlings, and homely comfort shall prevail.

The programme of the executing will be short and to the polit, fur. C. L. Frace will be introduced by Chief Justice Watte, and will offer from the depths of his vast experience a rew practical suggestions. He will be followed by sension flawley, sension interesting and these addresses will be interested and instrumental marks. There's ho admission fee.

Mr. Birnee is the secretary of the New York

will be interspersed with some set. There is no admission fee.

Mr. Brace is the secretary of the New York Children's Aid Society, and is the American periotype of Dr. Barnardo, of London, He has been for many years engaged in his noble mission, and the record of all tagged schools, homes, lodging houses, and blencouldly emigrant fivis prove what an energod is manually of good be has done, and what a percentage of crime he has saved the country by substituting good children's or criminals and convicts. He was the originator of the children's aid movement in New York thruty years ago, and the police records show that in spite of the city's tremendous growth theyouthful impairs of reformatories and criminal institutions generally number less by haifflan when he separity sought by farmers and ranchimen, and the number of girls he has saved from startation, dishoner, and death only no one had a

John F. Reynolds Post, No. 6, b. A. E., last night installed 1% officers for the ensuing year, and afterward hold a camp-fire, at which right instance is the component of the which sears in a factoward hold a camp-fire, at which sears, pipes, and objects, hardiack configuration of the committee of entoral meeting of the committee of entoral meeting process. In case, the committee of entoral meeting of the committee of entoral meeting of excellent a uncorous rectainties. Addresses, and cases and our tentimiseemers were given by Committee had of Wilson Press. No. 2, of halfmare, and Hibhard, Prendice, O'Corinor, and the component of the fire of the left, and some by Committee of the fire of the left, and some by Committee of the fire of the left, and some by Committee of the fire of the day and the fire of the fire of the day and the fire of the day and of the search of the day and of some so the of the day and of some some of the day of the some of the day of the some some of the day of

# THE DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

LOCAL INTERESTS BEFORE THE NA-TIONAL LEGISLATURE.

The Street Railroad Investigation - Bath Committees Preparing for an Active Campaign-The Naval Observatory Bill Introduced-Sundry Minor Mat-

Senator Ingalls, to conversation with a Nasing of the District committee on Friday re-lative to the proposed investigation of the strict railways of this city. "I do not know," he said. "whether the investigation will as-piblic or private, as the members may find it necessary to conduct it as they do other in quiries. The result will, of course be made-public, and you can say to the citicars, that the investigation will be searching and thor-ough, and every interest will be considered." The railway companies have not asye paid any sitemion to the matter, and have not ex-pressed any desire to explain their reasons, for not making the statements required of them.

THE LINGUES AND HEANT MONUMENTS.
STREAM OF BLAIF SPORE BY THE STREAM OF STRE

mortgage (Mr. Gibsen's House bill).

TO CLOSE UP AN ALLEY.

Senator Ingalls has introduced a bill authorizing the Pistrict of Columbia to, convey the alley fitteen feet wide ronning cast and wed between lots 6 and 7, square 635, comprising an area of 3, 30 feet, to the owners of said lot.

A manbo for Allei Award.

Senator Ingalls has also introduced a bill to pay to Patrick Cook, a resident of the District, the sum of 81,500, being the amount awarded him by the late board of sudit for and on account of demages to his real estate in the District of Columbia. One half of the appropriation to be charged to the District revenues.

THE LOTTERY BILL IN THE ROYSE.

Representative Browne, of Indiana, vester-

the work \$290,000 is appropriated.

Representative Herbert yesterday introduced a bil amending the law relating to the bonds of executors in this District,

A scutool. For THE HIND.

Representative Willis introduced a bill yesterday to incorporate the American College for the Blind of the District of Columbia, the provisions of which are similar to those made for such institutions.

Important Bills Introduced. Among the more important bills introduced in the House yesterday were the following: By Mr. Wheeler, authorizing females to enter lands under the homestead law; by Mr. MeKenna, for the appointment of a board to locate two gun foundries, one of which is to be in California; by Mr. Nownsend, for the issay of \$1,52, and \$5 silver certificates; by Mr. Marrison, authorizing an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun on Ang. 29, 1980, also providing for a new nexal observatory; by Mr. Payson, to restrict the ownership of reality to American chizens; by Mr. Dingley, to abolish compulsory pilotage on vessels engaged in the consisting trade; by Mr. Weaver, to retire national bank notes; also, for the Issue of \$75, was in paper fractional currency by Mr. Weaver, for extre national bank notes; also, for the Issue of \$75, was in paper fractional currency by Mr. Weaver, providing for the Issue of aliver certificans; deposits of silver buillon; by Mr. Hendey, to promote the introduction of fresh water on the Colorado deser.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were the following: By Senator Affiscon. To amend the act relating to the immediate transportation of duthable goods. By Senator Baile of Fresh and also apply to make a labor pay in the state of California a per cent of the proceeds of the sales of Galifornia a per cent of the proceeds of the sales of galactic lands in the state to add in the support of public lands in the state of an appendict of an acceptance of the sales of public lands in the state of an acceptance of superinted with the sales of superinted with a provision that in all cases of superinted with a sales of the sales of the

Frying Pan Lightship Missing. The signal corps station at Smithville, N.C., reports that Frying Pan Ilahtahip, is palsoner, supposed eitherto larve gotten adritt or feminared during the late atorin.

LABOR NOTES.

The Wilmington (bol.) Knights of Later am-nounce that the strike at the Clerk a Lemnox incrosco factory has been adjusted to the ethi-faction of both parties. The strike has laxed about four months.

about four months.

The directors of the Third account railroad, New York, have decided to some the demand of the men for twelve hours so a day's work, and to discontinue as far as possible the system of "swinging."

The Knights of Labor Assembly, districted, began their first unual mestion in St. Louis yesterday. About 150 delignates are in the city, representing 20.430 workingmans, most of whom are employed in the southwest could railroad system. The eight hour system is the most important of the authors for damassion.

The coal constance of the Manuscashe and

The soal operators of the Monograhole value complain that they are shade to get out the summer of conditions of the state of the state of the search of the search of the search of the search of the state of the search of the state of the s

John Meliride, president of the Miners' Union of Otic, has issued a call for a many convention of miners. Among other madices to be considered is a project to unite we term and fillingly into one district under the filling terms.